Virginia Gazette, & Petersburg Intelligencer.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, BY WILLIAM PRENTIS.

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CALCUTTA, September 2.

The American ship Rozalia, for New-York, sailed on Saturday last.—Mrs. Fay, and Mr. Benjamin Lacey, went passengers to America by this conveyance.

September 9.

The Danish ship Cronberg from Europe, last, from the Cape, whence she sailed 2d of July, arrived at Madras, the 19th ultimo.

While at Madeira, an American came there, which on the 9th April, fell in with in latitude 21 N. longitude 14 W. a Dutch fleet of two 74 gun ships, two of 56 guns, three frigates, and a 20 gun ship, going to Tenneriffe, where they were to Rendezvous And then proceed against the Cape.

The captain of this American was on board the Dutch flag ship, and learnt that this Dutch fleet arrived off Madeira a short time after the Sceptre man of war, and the transports which got safe to the Cape; the Albicore sloop of war, arrived at Madeira, on her way to the West Indies, to join admiral Christian, and sent the foregoing to Sir G. Elphinstone—and as the Dutch fleet had not appeared, it was supposed to have passed the Cape on its way to India.

Off Cape Finisterre, an English squadron fell in with three French frigates, a sloop of war, of 20 guns, and a lugger; took the sloop—the 4 others escaped, and were those lately seen off the Cape, which took the Monarch's prize, and on the 25th of May, they took the Arabia, a ship under Portuguese colors, from Bengal.

September 29.

Yesterday arrived the American ship Diana, last from the Isle of France; by her we learn, that the subject of the liberation of the slaves on the Island is again on the tapis, the point under consideration seems to be, whether the emancipation shall be immediate or gradual.

The General Small, cutter, left the Cape on the 27th August, and arrived at Madras on the 4th instant, bringing intelligence of the arrival at the Cape of Admiral Prindle, on the 1st of July, who left England on the 1st of May; also of the arrival of the first fleet of Indiamen.

By this channel we further learn, that the Lady Shore, captain Wilcocks, had been captured by the French corvette Moroone (lately dispatched from the Isle of France, to the mother country) who, after taking out a few articles, had suffered her to depart, and that she was actually at anchor in Table Bay, at the time of the Gen. Small's departure.

Letters received in town from the Mauritius, dated the 6th ult. mention a ship called the Bellesario having been taken by the French; she was bound from Lisbon to Bengal, and had a cargo amounting to 500,000 piastres on board, 300,000 of which was in specie.

The American ship Elizabeth, which arrived at this port on Saturday last, from Europe, left the Downs on the first of May.

The Elizabeth touched on her passage at Madras, from thence she brings some accounts of the Dutch fleet, that had not put into the island of Teneriffe, which gives us reason to believe, that that armament, instead of being destined for this country, as formerly mentioned, are employed on an enterprize against the Portuguese settlements on the coast of South America; where certainly, their operations are more likely to be successful, than if directed against either the trade or settlements of the English in India.

October 7.

Last week, the ship Marquis Cornwallis, captain Hogan, arrived in the river, from New South Wales—she sailed from port Jackson on the 16th May.

The Cornwallis brings very pleasing accounts, from the colony at port Jackson.—Provisions of all sorts were in abundance.—The agricultural exertions of the settlers had been successful, even beyond the sanguine expectations that had been indulged. And such was the progression of industry in this line, that the necessity of further importations of grain was entirely suspended.

The Britannia transport, captain Raven, from Bengal and Madras, arrived at port Jackson, 4 days prior to the departure of the Cornwallis.

The Experiment, a small vessel belonging to Bengal, sailed for this port, with the Cornwallis, but parted at sea.

Mr. Muir, one of the four Scottish exiles whose fate was so much a subject of conversation about two years ago, had left New South Wales. He had taken his passage in a vessel bound to the North West Coast of America, from whence it was supposed he intended to pass over to the territory of the United States. It is not understood that Mr. Muir had clandestinely left the colony. His conduct while there was such as to conciliate universal esteem.

Mr. Margarot and Mr. Skirving, both died at New South Wales. They also had been distinguished for a very exemplary behaviour.

Mr. Palmer alone, of the Scotch Judgments, survived at the colony of Rose Hill.

On Friday the American ship Benjamin, capt. Gardiner, arrived from Madras which she left on the 18th ultimo.

The Canton with the three Indiamen for Bengal, remained in the Roads when the Benjamin sailed, the latter expected to follow her in a few days.

On Saturday the American ship Caroline, captain P. Wilder, arrived at Diamond harbour from Charleston, South-Carolina, which she left the 24th of March; this ship touched at St. Jago, but we do not learn that she brings any news.

October 21.

Extract of a letter from Prince Wales's Island, received by the Mary, dated the 26th September, 1796.

"We have information of the French fleet being on a cruise, and think it probable that they may honor us with a visit; concerning which we are not in any alarm, trusting that we shall give them a hearty and warm reception. The Victorious and Arrogant have sailed for the coast, leaving here Centurion, Orpheus, and Hobart.

A small vessel called the Mercury, a prize taken by the French frigates, lately on the coast, was brought in here, two or three days ago, re-captured by the Eliza, capt. Deane. The prisoners agree in declaring, that the Cybele and Presidente, are the heaviest of the fleet—one vessel, however, La Forte, of 32 guns, is constructed to carry 18 pounders; though she has only twelve on board. It was expected that on her arrival at the Mauritius, from France, she would get 18 pounders there, but they had not a gun of that calibre on the island."

Extract of a letter from the commanding officer on board the Fairlie, at Chittagong, to the captain (Elliott) on shore.

"The vessel we saw was a ship, very low and long. The Seacunny says he saw from the main-topmast cross-trees, that she had a tier of ports, but could not tell how many, and she was painted with yellow sides—At about 3 o'clock P. M. she fired three guns, and was then standing towads the harbour's mouth, with three Maldavia boats, standing in at the same time; between three and four she tacked again to the Southward. She had all her sails set, two gallant sails and royals, but no studying sails. I, with two or three more of the people, heard the report of a gun, about two o'clock in the morning. When we saw her, it was ebb." [The Seacunny is a native boatswain or quarter master.]

October 28.

The Madras Courier of the 11th instant, arrived yesterday, from which we have extracted the following authentic account of the late naval action, which no doubt will be highly gratifying to our readers:

On the 5th instant, arrived his majesty's ship Victorious, captain Clark—and during the ensuing night, his majesty's ship Arrogant, captain Lucas, from the coast of Pedier.

By the above arrival, we learn, that the squadron of French frigates, commanded by rear admiral Sercey, which lately appeared on this coast, and had proceeded to the Eastward, and near the streights of Malacca, had fallen in with, and captured the Union, Grab, captain Lane, and ship Ann, captain Kitson.

Captain Kitson was landed on the coast of Pedier, and the two ships dispatched, under the care of an officer, for the Isle of France.

On the 8th ult. his majesty's ships Arrogant and Victorious fell in with the French squadron between Pulo Kondo and Point Pedier. Seven sail were counted from the mast head, to windward, and at a considerable distance.

On the morning of the 9th, the French squadron was again in sight. The six frigates standing towards our ships, and the 7th sail, (seen on the preceding day) standing a different course—she is described as a very large handsome ship, and is imagined to have been the Favorite, captain Mears. The Victorious and Arrogant now wore round and stood towards the enemy, four of whose ships were considerably a-head of the two others. Light airs of wind, approaching almost to a calm, prevailed; the frigates however affected a junction, and soon after the action began. An action, which in all probability would have ended in the compleat defeat of the enemy had a sufficient breeze prevailed for the working of the British ships—unfortunately the light winds which had hitherto continued, died away, and a dead calm succeeded—The helm became useless, nor could our guns be brought to bear upon the enemy with desired effect.—The action however continued with great spirit on both sides; the frigates hoisting out their boats in the very heat of the fire, and towing their heads round, so that their broadsides were brought to bear; this is to be observed, could not have been effected but by light ships, and was altogether impracticable with a ship of 74 guns.

After the continuance of the action for nearly three hours, a light breeze sprung up, and the enemy (whose damage must have been great, and whose loss of men must have been very considerable) bore away under every sail which would draw, or be assisting to their escape from his majesty's ships.

	Killed.	Wounded.
Victorious,	17	56
Arrogant,	7	17

Among the killed, we have to notice an officer, Lieutenant Hobbletwaite, first lieut. of the Arrogant. Captain Clarke of the Victorious is among the wounded, he having a violent contusion on the thigh in the beginning of the action.

The damage sustained by his majesty's ships is considerable. The lower masts of the Victorious are shot through in many places, and it is imagined beyond all possibility of repair—her top-masts are wounded—her standing and running rigging much cut, and many shots have taken place in her hull. At the conclusion of the action, she had several feet water in the hold. The Arrogant has also suffered much in her masts rigging and hull.

Two of the enemy's ships were so much damaged as to be ungovernable, and were taken in tow, so soon as the French line (which had been closely formed) was broke, by signal from the admiral's ship. The rudder of one of the frigates appearing to have been shot away, or unhung.

REAR ADMIRAL SERCEY,

Cidevant noble, is of the ancient and honorable family of Conte. He was brought up in the French navy; where he was esteemed as a cool, judicious, and brave officer, and as a good practical seaman.

In 1791, he commanded the Proserpine, a fine frigate of 44 guns. The family property, which constituted his inheritance, was at that time situated in the West-Indies, and amidst the mutual devastations of a sanguinary warfare, the whole was destroyed.

What line of conduct Mr. Sercey pursued, during the prevalence of the masked royal latts, and the Gironde faction; or during the dictatorship of the sanguinary Robespiere, we have yet to learn; prudence, we may be assured he possessed, and practised, for he retained the confidence of his country.

In 1795, Sercey commanded the squadron which ravaged our possessions on the coast of Guinea;—the Dutch and Portuguese were equally sufferers,—he took on the coast, and whilst homeward bound, 104 square rigged vessels, richly laden.

Soon after his return from an expedition, which had amply compensated for the loss of his paternal inheritance, he was appointed to the command of a ship of 74 guns, with the rank of a rear admiral, and some time after sailed from Rochfort, in the command of a small squadron, which captured 18 sail of our homeward bound West-India fleet, in the Bay of Biscay, and which had unfortunately been dispersed in a gale of wind.

From this period admiral Sercey remained in port, until appointed to the command of the squadron of frigates, destined for this country; and here our narrative must cease.

MADRAS, September 21.

A French corvette of 16 guns and 106 men is just anchored in the roads, a prize to his majesty's ship the Carysfort.—This is the corvette which sailed from Europe with the frigates lately seen off the Cape, and from whom she had parted only a few days, before she fell in with the Carysfort. The frigates are said to be cruising a little to the southward of Ceylon."

October 5.

I have written by the Toppal (or post), but this may reach you first:

The Victorious is just come to an anchor. On the 8th September, in company with the Arrogant, off Pulo Rondo, they fell in with seven sail, one of which went off, and the six others proved to be our late visitors. An action commenced by the Arrogant, but which from some cause, as yet unknown, she was soon discomfited and left the Victorious to sustain the conflict alone, which she gallantly did for three hours and a half, against the whole French squadron. She has suffered much. The captain is much wounded, fifteen men were killed, fifty-five wounded, of whom many are since dead. The French ships were much torn, two of them in particular.

Another Account,

An action took place between the French frigates, Victorious and Arrogant on the 8th September, in the mouth of the Straits of Mallacca, near Pulo Rondo; the French seemed to avoid an engagement; the action commenced on our part at 25 minutes past 7 A. M. at 600 yards distance. At 8 captain Clark of the Victorious was severely wounded in the thigh and carried into the Cock-pit, the 1st. lieutenant and 60 men were left on shore at the Molluccas, the command consequently fell on the second lieutenant, who continued the action till half past 11, when the frigates drew off, two of them much disabled. The Victorious was warmly engaged the whole time: the Arrogant drew out of the action.

The Victorious had 15 men killed and 55 wounded. The French frigates rounded Acheen head, supposed for Bencoolen. The 9th at night, the Victorious parted company with the Arrogant, in a gale of wind, and did not see her after.

Previous to the engagement, the French had sent into Acheen a large ship supposed to be a prize.

October 10.

Every thing here bears note of warlike preparation.

"An army of observation of 18,000 men will be formed after the rains; a field and battering train is formed at the Mount and at Arnee. The detachment serving with the Nizam, is recalled; and the grain is every where gathered from the villages, and stored in the garrisons.

It will doubtless be asked, why is all this done? The answer is easy—Tippoo is now in the field, marching to the northward with a potent army. The Nizam is negociating with Nana Furnaveese—and Nana Furnaveese is negociating with Tippoo.

What was the mission of Tippoo's vakeel to this government is a profound secret.

Smith & Hill,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have Just Received and now for opening,

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

comprehending almost every useful and fashionable article, which they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, for ready payment.

Petersburg, October 28, 1796.

Negroes and *Land* for sale.

I HAVE four young Female NEGROES, that have been accustomed to house-work, for sale. Terms Cash, or such a Credit as may be agreed on.

Also several TRACTS of LAND in the counties of Dinwiddie, Surry, and Mecklenburg, which I wish to dispose of on reasonable terms.

DUNCAN ROSE.

Petersburg, March 1, 1797.

The Subscriber has Several

LIKELY HORSES,

Which he will Sell for Cash or on a short Credit.

JAMES BROMLEY.

December 12, 1796, (tf)

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Late European Intelligence,

Received by the Peggy, Capt. Boyd, arrived in Hampton Roads from Liverpool, which place she left the 2d of January last.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 18.

Last night her Imperial majesty who had been seized with an apoplectic fit on the preceding day, expired at a quarter before ten o'clock.

Immediately after her Imperial majesty's decease, the Emperor Paul was proclaimed before the palace, in the usual form, and the whole court, which was there assembled in anxious expectation from the morning of the Empress's accident to the moment of her death, immediately took the oath of allegiance to the new sovereign, as did the four regiments of guards, and every thing passed with the greatest order and tranquility.

LONDON, Dec 27.

Last night Mr. Brooks, one of his Majesty's messengers, arrived in town with dispatches from Lord Malmesbury at Paris.—Mr. Brooks left that city on Wednesday. We are sorry to state that the negociation had failed, and Lord Malmesbury has been ordered to quit the territories of the Republic in 48 hours. He is expected in town in a day or two.

Another Hamburgh mail was delivered this morning. By the accounts contained in it from Italy, it does not appear that there has been any further action between the Imperialists and the French in that quarter; but that the Archduke Joseph was waiting for considerable reinforcements on their way from Hungary.

Accounts from Utrecht, of the 28th inst. state, that the French have evacuated the important pass of the bridge of Neuwied, and have retired to the opposite bank of the Rhine, in consequence of an agreement with the Austrian generals.

The new Emperor of Russia has ordered the corps of his deceased father to be taken from its sepulchure in the church of Novieski in Petersburgh, to be interred near the remains of his mother, in the family vault of his ancestors. This ceremony was performed under the fire of twenty-one pieces of cannon. The bodies are to lie in state three weeks in the Castel. And in order to shew the highest honours to his father, the new Emperor has sent ten Chevaliers de Garde to Moscow, which is 700 miles from Petersburgh, to bring the Imperial crown from thence, to place it over his father's coffin while it lies in state. The day after the death of his mother, he ordered three pictures of his father to be hung up in the palace.

To shew that he bears no enmity to the family of Prince Subow, his mother's favourite, the Emperor has conferred on the brother of that prince the first order of St. Alexander. Another order has been conferred on three bishops, the first dignity of the kind ever bestowed on the Greek clergy. Prince Constantine has been named colonel of the guards, the first post of honour, and the Grand duke his eldest son, is appointed governor of Petersburgh. The naval uniform has been changed from white and blue, to blue and white; that of the guards has also been changed.

It is allowed that the present Emperor of Russia is of a mild and amiable disposition—he will now have an opportunity of displaying it by releasing the brave Kosciusko from his prison.

A message from his Majesty to both houses of Parliament on the subject of the failure of the negociations for peace with France was delivered last night.

The French papers which arrived yesterday, do not come down to a later date than those we received on Saturday last. They contain, however, some particulars worthy of notice.—Such parts of their contents as relate to the negociations, are subjoined.

From the Redacteur, Paris, 1 Nivose, December 21.

After having gone round the whole circle of the evasive and dilatory means of his twisting and winding diplomatic mission, Lord Malmesbury has been forced, as it appears, to explain himself categorically. His proposals were quite contrary either to the constitution or the laws, or to treaties; he proposed to France perfidy and shame.—As he did nothing at Paris but receive and send off packets, he was directed to depart. Nevertheless the ulterior propositions of England will be heard by a correspondence thro' the medium of couriers.

From the Republican, Paris, 29 Frimaire, Dec. 19.

We are assured that the Directory have replied to the last note of Lord Malmesbury in so pressing a manner, that he has been forced to give in his *ultimatum*. He demanded the restitution of all the French conquests, and that England should keep the Cape and Ceylon.

Such a proposal was received as it deserved, and Lord Malmesbury was directed to quit the territories of France.

It is to the Empire that all the friends of peace ought to direct their hopes. The conduct of Malmesbury ought to convince them more than ever that England was actuated in her negociations only by a design to amuse France, and to retard the projected expedition, which, in all likelihood will disquiet the English minister.

Perhaps several other projects of England have also failed; within these few days there has been some talk of an assemblage, which was to be formed near the British ambassador's house, and thence was to be encreased by all the malecontents whom it might meet within its career; it was then to proceed to the Legislative Body to demand a peace in the name of the French people. But the government having been informed of this project, it was rendered abortive, like so many others now no longer credited.

1 Nivose, December 21.

We did not know till yesterday all the skilfulness of Malmesbury in the art of compensation; we are to day better informed of the extent that he has given to them.

We have been assured that he had annexed to his last note a statement not signed, of the proposals of England, thus couched:

1. The preservation on the part of England of the Isle of Ceylon, and the Cape of Good Hope.

2. The renunciation on the part of France of her alliance with Holland.

3. The cession to England of the Spanish part of St. Domingo.

4 The removal of the sequestration from the effects of the emigrants.

We see by this that in these demands there is no question of Belgium, nor of the interests of the allies of England; although Malmesbury had announced on his arrival in France, that he proposed to treat in their names upon the compensations, as an indispensible preliminary.

The Directory, it is said, desired Malmesbury to declare, whether he acknowledged or not the proposal contained in the statement annexed to his note, and it was in consequence of his answer that there was transmitted to him yesterday, at eight in the evening, an order to quit the territories of France.

On the 8th inst. the Austrians had completed their third parallel before Kehl, the bombardment of which place still continued. On the 9th the Archduke, at the head of a battalion of grenadiers, had taken one of the enemy's entrenchments, and one of the most important islands on the Rhine.

Dispatches were yesterday received at the Admiralty from Vice-Admiral Elphinstone, dated at the Cape of Good Hope. This officer is coming home with the Dutch prizes lately captured by him, and his arrival is daily looked for.

Count Wormzow, the Russian minister plenipotentiary at our Court, having received his new credentials from the present Emperor Paul I. ordered last Sunday a solemn funeral service to be performed for the late Empress, Catherine II. at the close of which, all persons belonging to the Russian embassy, and Russian officers at present in this country, as well as all foreign officers attached to the Russian service, took the oath of allegiance to his Imperial Majesty. Among the latter were two French Emigrant General Officers, namely the Duke d'Laval and Count Montmaur.

The new Emperor of Russia appears to have employed his retirement of twenty years in sober reflection on reforming the abuses in his government; and we hope it will be for the future happiness of his people. Immediately on his accession to the throne, he caused, as we have already observed, the edict for recruiting more troops to be revoked; the tribute of 40 roubles which each lord had a right of exacting from his vassal was reduced to 5; every person (foreign ministers and travellers excepted) was interdicted from driving more than two horses in his carriage through the streets of Petersburgh, instead of four or six as was usual. This has been done to promote agriculture in the country, and to prevent so many horses being employed in luxury in the capital. The new Emperor who has been always very popular among the lower class of people, has shewn himself daily about the streets, and been uncommonly well received.

It is a remarkable fact, that the late Empress of Russia had so great an horror at the idea of death, for several years before her own took place, that those who frequented the Court of Petersburgh, were prohibited from informing her Imperial Majesty of any event of that nature among the noblemen and ladies of the court; nay, so far was this precaution carried, that, to prevent any object reminding her of what she most dreaded, strict orders were given that all funerals should be performed only in the night time.—Shades of Ismael! you had your revenge.

December 29.

His Majesty's Manifesto.

On Tuesday in the House of Commons, Mr. Canning presented the following declaration from his Majesty:—

The negotiation which an axious desire for the restoration of Peace had induced his Majesty to open at Paris, having been abruptly terminated by the French government, the King thinks it due to himself and his People, to state, in this public manner, the circumstances which have preceeded and attended a transaction of so much importance to the general interests of Europe.

It is well known that early in the present year his Majesty, laying aside the consideration of many circumstances of difficulty and discouragement, determined to take such steps as were best calculated to open the way for negotiation, if any corresponding desire prevailed on the part of his enemies. He directed an overture to be made in his name, by his Minister in Switzerland, for the purpose of ascertaining the dispositions of the French government with respect to Peace. The answer which he received in return was at once haughty and evasive; it affected to question the sincerity of those dispositions, of which his Majesty's conduct afforded so unequivocal a proof; it raised groundless objections to the mode of negotiation proposed by his Majesty (that of a general Congress by which Peace has so often been restored to Europe;) but it studiously passed over in silence his Majesty's desire to learn what other mode would be preferred by France. It at the same time asserted a principle which was stated as an indispensable preliminary to all negotiation; a principle under which the terms of Peace must have been regulated, not by the usual consideration of justice, policy, and reciprocal convenience, but by an implicit submission on the part of all other powers to a claim founded on the internal and separate constitution of France, as having full authority to supercede the treaties entered into by independent States, to govern their interests, to controul their engagements, and to dispose of their dominions.

A pretension in itself so extravagant, could in no instance have been admitted, or even listened to for a moment. Its application to the present case led to nothing less than that France should, as a preliminary to all discussion, retain nearly all her conquests, and those particularly in which his Majesty was most concerned, both from the ties of interest, and the sacred obligations of treaties: That she should in like manner recover back all that had been conquered from her in every part of the world; and that she should be left at liberty to bring forward such further demands on all points of negotiation, as such unqualified submission on the part of those with whom she treated could not fail to produce.

On such grounds as these it was sufficiently evident, that no negotiation could be established; neither did the answer of his Majesty's enemies afford any opening for continuing the discussion, since the mode of negotiation offered by his Majesty had been peremptorily rejected by them, and no other had been proposed in which they were willing to concur.

His Majesty was, however, not discouraged even by this result, from still pursuing such measures as appeared to him most conducive to the end of peace; and the wishes of his ally the Emperor corresponding with those which his Majesty had manifested, sentiments of a similar tendency were expressed on the part of his Imperial Majesty at the time of opening the campaign; but the continuance of the same spirit and principles on the part of the enemy, rendered this fresh overture equally unsuccessful.

While the government of France thus persisted in obstructing every measure that could even open the way to negotiation, no endeavour was omitted to mislead the public opinion throughout all Europe, with respect to the real cause of the prolongation of the war, and to cast a doubt on those dispositions which could have dictated the steps taken by his Majesty and his august ally

In order to deprive his enemies of all possibility of subterfuge or evasion, and in hope that a just sense of the continued calamities of war, and of the encreasing distresses of France herself, might at length have led to more just and pacific dispositions, his majesty renewed in another form, and through the intervention of friendly powers, a proposal for opening negociations for peace. The manner in which this intervention was received indicated the most hostile dispositions towards G. Britain, and at the same time afforded all Europe a most striking instance of that injurious and offensive conduct which is observed on the part of the French government towards all other countries. The repeated overtures made in his majesty's name were nevertheless of such a nature, that it was at last found impossible to persist in the absolute rejection of them, without the direct and undisguised avowal of a determination to refuse to Europe all hope of the restoration of tranquility.—A channel was therefore at length indicated through which the government of France professed itself willing to carry on a negociation, and a readiness was expressed (though in terms far remote from any spirit of conciliation) to receive a minister authorised by his majesty to proceed to Paris for that purpose.

Many circumstances might have been urged as affording motives against adopting this suggestion, until the government of France had given some indication of a spirit better calculated to promote the success of such a mission, and to meet these advances on the part of Great Britain. The king's desire for restoration of general peace on just and honorable terms, his concern for the interests of his subjects, and his determination to leave to his enemies no pretext for imputing to him the consequences of their own ambition, induced him to overlook every such consideration, and to take a step which these reasons alone could justify.

The repeated endeavours of the French government to defeat this mission on its outset, and to break off the intercourse thus opened, even before the first steps towards negociation could be taken, the indecent and injurious language employed with a view to irritate the captious and frivolous objections raised for the purpose of obstructing the progress of the discussion; all these have sufficiently appeared from the official papers which passed on both sides, and which are known to all Europe.

But above all, the abrupt termination of the negociation has afforded the most conclusive proof, that at no period of it, was any real wish for peace entertained on the part of the French government.

After repeated evasion and delay, that government had at length consented to establish, as the basis of the negociation, a principle proposed by his majesty, liberal in its own nature, equitable towards his enemies, and calculated to provide for the interests of its allies, and of Europe. It had been agreed that compensation should be made to France by proportionable restitutions from his majesty's conquests on that power, for those arrangements to which he should be called upon to consent, in order to satisfy the just pretensions of his allies, and to preserve the political balance of Europe. At the desire of the French government itself, memorials were presented by his majesty's minister, which contained the outlines of the terms of peace, grounded on the basis so established, and in which his majesty proposed to carry to the utmost possible extent, the application of a principle so equitable as with respect to France, and so liberal on his majesty's part. The delivery of these papers was accompanied by a declaration expressly and repeatedly made, both verbally and in writing, that his majesty's minister was willing and prepared to enter, with a spirit of conciliation and fairness, into the discussion of the different points there contained, or into that of any other proposal or scheme of peace which the French government might wish to substitute in its place.

In reply to this communication, he received a demand, in form the most offensive, and in substance the most extravagant, that ever was made in the course of any negociation. It was peremptorily required of him that in the very outset of the business when no answer had been given by the French government in his first proposal, when he had not even learnt, in any regular shape, the nature or extent of the objections to it, and much less received from that government any other offer or plan of peace, he should in twenty-four hours deliver in a statement of the final terms to which his court would in any case accede. A demand tending evidently to shut the door to all negociation, to preclude all discussion, all explanation, all possibility of the amicable adjustment of points of difference.

A demand in its nature preposterous, in its execution impracticable, since it is plain that no such ultimate resolution respecting a general plan of peace can ever be rationally formed, much less declared, without knowing what points are principally objected to by the enemy, and what facilities he may be willing to offer in return for concession in those respects. Having declined compliance with this demand, and explained the reason which rendered it inadmissible, but having, at the same time expressly renewed the declaration of his readiness to enter into the discussion of the proposal he had conveyed, or of any other which might be communicated to him, the king's minister received no other answer than an abrupt command to quit Paris in 48 hours. If, in addition to such an insult, any further proof were necessary of the dispositions of those by whom it was offered, such proof, would be abundantly supplied from the contents of the note, in which this order was conveyed. The mode of negociation on which the French government had itself insisted, is there rejected, and no other practicable means left open for treating with effect. The basis of negociation so recently established by mutual consent, is there disclaimed, and in its room, a principle clearly inadmissible is reasserted as the only ground on which France can consent to treat; the very same principle which had been brought forward, in reply to his majesty's first overtures from Switzerland, which had there been rejected by his majesty, but which now appears never to have been in fact, abandoned by the government of France, however inconsistent with that on which they had expressly agreed to treat.

It is therefore necessary that all Europe should understand, that the rupture of the negociation at Paris does not arise from the failure of any sincere attempt on the part of France to reconcile by fair discussion the views and interests of the contending powers—such a discussion has been repeatedly invited, and even solicited on the part of his majesty, but has been, in the first instance, and absolutely precluded by the act of the French government.

It arises exclusively from the determination of that government to reject all means of peace. A determination which appeared but too strongly in all the preliminary discussions, which was clearly manifested in the demand of an ultimatum made in the very outset of the negociation, but which is proved beyond all possibility of doubt by the obstinate adherance to a claim which never can be admitted—A claim that the construction which the government effects to put (though even in that respect unsupported by the fact) on the internal constitution of its own country, must be received by all other nations as paramount to every known principle of public law in Europe, as superior to the obligations of treaties, to the ties of common interest, to the most pressing and urgent considerations of general security.

On such grounds it is that the French government has abruptly terminated a negociation, which it commenced with reluctance, and conducted with every indication of a resolution to prevent its final success. On these motives it is that the further effusion of blood, the continued calamities of war, the interruptions of peaceable and friendly intercourse of mankind, the prolonged distresses of Europe, and the accumulated miseries of France itself, are by the government of that country to be justified to the world.

His majesty who had entered into the negociation with good faith, who has suffered no impediment to prevent his prosecuting it with earnestness, has now only to lament its abrupt termination; and to renew in the face of all Europe, the solemn declaration, that whenever his enemies shall be disposed to enter on the work of a general pacification, in a spirit of conciliation and equity, nothing shall be wanting on his part to contribute to the accomplishment of that great object, with a view to which he has already offered such considerable sacrifices on his part, and which is retarded now only by the exorbitant pretensions of his enemies.

After the reading of the declaration, Mr. Canning informed the house that notwithstanding all possible diligence had been used in forwarding the publication of the papers relative to the negociations, it was impossible to lay them on the table this day. He therefore moved that his majesty's message be taken into consideration on Friday, instead of Thursday, which was agreed to.

We have now before us copies of the important documents of Lord Malmesbury's negociation, which are too voluminous for publication at present, meanwhile for the information of our readers, we have endeavoured to catch their spirit, and collect as it were, in a circumscribed focus, that body of light which the mass of correspondence diffusively emits.

So far as appears from the detailed conversations (which are immediately given) that passed between Lord Malmesbury and M. de la Croix, the Netherlands form the great impediment in the way of accommodation—England making it the *Sine qua non* that they should be detached from France, in exchange for which some other territory might be ceded—and the republican negotiator, that nothing declared French by the constitution of France could be rendered otherwise by any subsequent diplomatic act.

Respecting Holland it was contended much in the same manner on the part of France, that nothing could be done contrary to the treaties formed with that country, of course the claim of the house of Orange must fall to the ground; in regard to its loss of colonial territory, if certain of this could not be restored it was artfully insinuated by the French minister, that a compensation might be made by an addition of a tract of European country toward the Meuse, thus connecting as it were on the map, France and Holland in such a manner as to render any future co operation between them extremely easy. This idea was however started by M. de la Croix as simply his own and not binding on the directory, and was, he said, no position he advanced.

From the directory itself came no one proposition which seemed to indicate a serious desire of putting an end to the war. It was left to lord Malmesbury alone to *project*, but no *counter project* was exhibited by France, save and except what might be formed on the *unalterable laws and treaties which bind the republic*, paramount to which M. de la Croix was not instructed to admit, that there existed any *Droit Publique* in Europe, although it had been previously agreed that the negociation should be opened, and proceeded on the doctrine of *mutual compensation!* For further illustration of this brief statement, which we have collected from the mass of correspondence submitted to parliament, we refer our readers to his majesty's manifesto.

PETERSBURG, *March* 14.

On Friday the 3d instant, the Legislature of the United States adjourned, to meet again on the first Monday in November; it is expected, however, that they will be called together before that time. It is somewhat remarkable that the Legislature was sitting on the 3d instant, until 11 o'clock at night; so that the three branches of government were exercising their powers in the last hour of their existence.

We hear that a motion made in the senate, for allowing the President to lay an embargo (if necessary) during the recess, was lost by a majority of *one*.

Andrew Parks,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has just received, and is now opening at his STORE, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES BAIRD, in Old Street,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will dispose of at the most reasonable and reduced prices for Cash or produce.

Petersburg, March 12, 1797. tf.

THE NOTED HORSE

LEVIATHAN,

A FINE BAY, full sixteen and one quarter hands high, well formed, and 7 years old this spring, stands the ensuing season at my stable at Nottoway Courthouse, and will be let to Mares at EIGHT DOLLARS the season, payable on the 25th Dec. next ensuing, FOUR DOLLARS the leap, to be paid down, with 1/6 to the Groom, for each mare put to the horse.

LEVIATHAN,

Was got by Fitz Partner, his dam by Old Celer, his grandam by Bully Rock, his great grandam by Britain, his great great grandam by the Irish horse; these three last horses were imported at different times into the State of Pennsylvania, and were esteemed the first horses, in the state (not only for their extraordinary size) but also for their performances on the Turf: The season has commenced, and will expire on the 15th day of August next.—The greatest care shall be taken of the mares to prevent accidents but will not be liable for any that may happen.

☞ This Horse for several seasons has established general proofs of his sure foal getting.

STERLING LEWIS.

Nottoway county, March 13, 1797. (2m.)

THE NOTED HORSE

OLD WILDAIR,

WILL Stand the ensuing Season, at my Stable on James River, in Surry county, and will be let to Mares at FOUR GUINEAS the Season, on note of hand, (to be sent with the Mare) payable on demand, but which may be discharged at any time before the 1st day of Nov. next, by payment of THREE GUINEAS.

The blood of OLD WILDAIR is so generally known, that it is deemed unnecessary to mention it here. It will be sufficient to observe, that he is from the best stock, both on the side of the sire and dam, that was ever on the Continent: And I am fully persuaded myself, that his Colts have performed on the turf with as much, if not more success, than those of any other Horse in this country.

As I flatter myself that the order of the old Horse will be very far superior to what it has been for several years past, the probability of the mares proving with foal will consequently be the greater, and if possible, his Colts will be better than they have been latterly.—Good and extensive pasturage (in which there are twenty acres of meadow ground) will be found for the Mares, gratis and the strictest attention shall be paid to avoid accidents or escapes, but I will not be responsible for either.

Those persons who shall wish to have their Mares fed with corn and fodder, during their continuance with the Horse, shall be supplied with those articles on as moderate terms as I can possibly afford.

James A. Bradby.

N. B. The Groom will expect to receive 1/6 for each Mare put to the Horse. J. A. B.

Cedar-Fields, March 10, 1797. tf.

Notice is hereby given,

TO all persons indebted to the Estate of WILLIAM ARCHER, dec. of Dinwiddie county, to come forward immediately and settle their accounts, as no longer indulgence will be given.—Any person or persons who may have any claim against the said Estate, either by bond or open account, are requested to bring them forward for settlement within three months, othe wise this Notice will be plead in bar to their being received after that date.

N. B. If any person should wish to see the subscriber enquire at Bollingbrook Warehouse.

WILLIAM A. CRAWFORD,
Agent for
MARY ARCHER, Adm'x.

March 13, 1797. (tf 3)

For *GLASGOW,*

THE SHIP

PEGGY,

THOMAS BOYD, Master,

A new British built ship, burthen about 480 hhds. Part of her cargo is engaged—will sail in all the month of April. For freight or passage apply to Mr. Gilbert Robertson, Norfolk; the master on board, or HECTOR M'NEILL.

Who has for sale,

A quantity of Liverpool Stov'd SALT, loose and in sacks—QUART BOTTLES in crates, Queens' Ware, and Stone Ware—which he will sell low for Cash, Tobacco, or White Oak Barrel Staves delivered along side the Ship at City Point.

Petersburg, March 13, 1797. eotf

Lost or Mislaid,

A BOND of Joseph Brown's and Boler Farriss, of the county of Nottoway, executed to Thomas Clay and Abraham Powell, of Amelia county, for 631 bearing date from the 10th November, 1795, and payable the 10th November, 1796. We do hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of the said Bond, as it will not be paid by the said Brown and Farriss to any person except the above mentioned Thomas Clay and Abraham Powell. THOMAS CLAY.
ABRAHAM POWELL.

February 17, 1797. 1*

Town of Petersburg:

March Quarterly Court, 1797.

DANIEL DODSON, Complainant,
against
THOMAS FRASER and WILLIAM FRASER, Defendants, } In Chancery.

THE Complainant having filed Bill, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant Thomas Fraser is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth—therefore on the motion of the Complainant by his Counsel, IT IS DECREED AND ORDERED, that unless the said Defendant Thomas Fraser, shall enter his appearance and give security (for the performance of the decree to be made in this cause) upon the second day of the next Quarterly Court to be held for the said Town on the first Monday in May next, that the Complainant's Bill shall be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof granted—and that a copy of this decree be published in the Petersburg Gazette for two months successively, and also posted at the front door of the Courthouse of this Town.

A Copy—Attest
JOHN GRAMMER, C. T. P.

Virginia to wit:

At a Superior Court held in Petersburg, the 21st day of Sept. 1796

JOHN GRAHAM, against JEREMIAH BURNETT, and JOSEPH BURNETT,	Plf. / Defts.	In Debt.
The same against The same	Plf. / Defts.	
The same and The same against The same	Plf. / Defts.	

THE pluries awarded against the Defendants in these suits being returned "not found" and they not entering their appearance according to law and the rules of this Court—therefore, on the motion of the Plaintiff by his Attorney, IT IS ORDERED, that unless the said Defendants do appear here on the first day of the next April Court and answer the Plaintiff's actions, judgments will be entered for the Plaintiff against them respectively. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published at three successive court days at the door of the Courthouse of Dinwiddie county, and also three times in the Virginia Gazette.

Copy—Teste,
WILLIAM WHITLOCKE, C. C.

At a Court held for Halifax

County, on Monday the 28th day of Nov. 1796.

JAMES BRUCE, Plff. against MICAJAH HAMPTON, Deft. } In Chancery.

THE Defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this state—On the motion of the Plaintiff by his Attorney, IT IS ORDERED, that he do appear here on the first day of the Court to be held in May next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at the Mill-Stone Meeting-house in the County of Halifax, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the door of the Courthouse of said County.

A Copy—Teste,
WILLIAM THOMPSON, D. C.

Four Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and securing a young Negro Woman by the name of BIDDY, who absconded from my service last Thursday evening. She was formerly the property of Col. Bannister's estate, and is so well known in this town that any further description is thought unnecessary. She was dressed in a blue habit, and am informed is lurking somewhere about town.

JOHN BRANDER.

Petersburg, March 6, 1797. tf

To be SOLD,

To the Highest Bidder, for READY MONEY, on the third Monday in June next, at Dinwiddie Courthouse,

ONE hogshead of Tobacco inspected at Robert Bolling's Warehouse, the 21st December, 1793, in the name of Pleasant Roberts—No 586, Gross 1870, Tare 128, Nett 1242.

THWEATT & PEGRAM, Inspectors.

March 9, 1797.

Blank Bonds for sale

AT TH OFFICE.

ECLIPSE,

WILL stand the ensuing season at the subscriber's plantation in Prince George county, and will be let to Mares at Forty Shillings the season. Pasturage gratis, but the subscriber will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

ECLIPSE is a very fine Chesnut Sorrel, five feet three inches high, well marked, and of elegant figure. He was got by Obscurity; his dam by Apollo, his grandam by Old Valiant, and his great grandam by Tryall.

WILLIAM COLE.

March 2, 1797.

THE NOTED IMPORTED HORSE

DARE-DEVIL,

Full sixteen hands high, beautifully FORMED *and* MARKED,

STANDS the ensuing SEASON, at my stable in Dinwiddie county, and will be let to Mares, at SIX GUINEAS the Season, which may be discharged by the payment of FIVE GUINEAS on or before the 1st day of October next, Two Guineas and a half the leap to be paid down, and Ten Guineas to ensure a mares being with foal, with a dollar to the groom, for a mare out to the horse. Those persons who put by insurance and part with their mares before the time of foaling, to be answerable for the same.

As DARE-DEVIL,

Is admitted by all unprejudiced persons to be at least equal to any Horse now on the continent, or ever was, a lengthy detail of his PEDIGREE, I presume is unnecessary; suffice it therefore to say he was got by Magnet, his dam Hebe by Christolite, out of Proserpine, a full sister to O'Kelly's Eclipse, for which consult the Callenders, as also those of, 90, 91, 92, and 93, for his performances in those years, having run eighteen public races, and proved successfull in thirteen of them, besides a number of hard runs, as a trial horse.—In order that gentlemen of the Turf may have an opportunity of having early colts, the Season will commence on the 15th day of February, and end as usual. Extensive pasturage, gratis, but will not be liable for accidents of any kind.

WILLIAM STARK, Jun.

February 6, 1797. (cp tf.)

The noted thorough bred HORSE

MELZAR,

BRED by Col. John Hoskins, of King & Queen county, now in high perfection, will stand at my stable in Brunswick county, four miles above the courthouse; will cover Mares the ensuing season at the moderate price of FIVE GUINEAS the season; but may be discharged by the payment of Sixteen Dollars by the first day of January next, EIGHT DOLLARS (cash) the leap, or THIRTY TWO DOLLARS to ensure a Mare with Foal, and one half dollar to the Groom. The season will commence on the first day of March, and will expire on the tenth day of August. Good and extensive pasturage, well enclosed, gratis, and the greatest care taken of Mares; but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes. Mares will be fed if required, and Boys sent with the Mares will be found their board gratis.

MELZAR will be six years old next April; he is a fine bay, well marked, full sixteen hands high; his form and points will stand the test of the most critical observer. MELZAR was got by the imported Horse Old Medley, his dam by Old Wildair, his grandam by the imported Horse Vampeer, out of Col. Braxton's imported Mare Kitty Fisher; Vampeer was got by Regulus, his dam by Steady, his grandam by Partner, his great grandam by Greyhound, and bred by Mr Crofts of Barforth.

BURWELL WILKES.

Brunswick, February 6, 1797. 4m

NEWMARKET RACES

COMMENCE the last Tuesday in May next, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying weight for age, agreeable to the former rule.

1st. day a purse of 100l. 4 mile heats.
2d. day a purse of 100 dolls. 2 mile heats.
3d. day a sweepstake, entrance 20 guineas.

Those gentlemen who are desirous of being subscribers to the Sweepstake, may, by early application have the weight and distance to suit them.

JAMES BROMLEY, Treasurer.

☞ A SADDLE will be run for over the above course the last Saturday in every month, till the Fall Races are over, and to commence the last Saturday in this month—The first saddle will be for untried nags, mile heats with a catch on each. J. B.

March 3, 1797.

Mecklenburg, January 30, 1797.

AS Mr. John A. Folkes, my present Tutor, on account of his ill state of health, wishes to decline his profession, any gentleman qualified to undertake the management of a Grammer School, would find liberal encouragement in succeeding him. The profits of the School at present amount to upwards of 600 dollars, with board, lodging and washing clear, and provided Mr. Fowlke's health would permit him to attend to a larger number of pupils, much greater profits might be calculated on. To any gentleman who comes well recommended, the School will be given up immediately, but provided no application is made sooner, the School will be conducted as formerly until the first of May.

LEWIS BURWELL.

N. B. A gentleman who understands the French Language would be preferred. 4*

BAR-IRON,

By the Ton,

For Sale by
ROBERT MOORE.

Petersburg, January 17, 1797.

FOR SALE,

THE Plantation whereon th subscriber lately lived, in Prince George county, about 3 and a half miles from Petersburg, known by the name of the WOOD LANDS—their is a good dwelling house and the necessary office houses thereon.—For terms, apply to Col. Peter Eppes, of Prince George, who is fully authorised to dispose of the premises, and who will shew the lands, &c. to any person inclinable to purchase. If not immediately sold, it may be rented for one year, apply as above.

CAD. JONES.

February 21, 1797.

ALSO a Valuable Tract of Land lying in the county of Dinwiddie, 28 miles from Petersburg.—For particulars, apply to Gen. Joseph Jones.

CAD. JONES.

February 21, 1797.

Edward Jeffers,

HAVING declined business in the Town of Petersburg, has removed his office to his house situated on the lower end of Bollingbrook street, a few doors below the Vendue Office. He earnestly wishes to adjust all accounts, as Executor of John Jeffers, deceased, and as surviving partner of John and Edward Jeffers. Intending to leave the state about six months hence, he gives this public notice, to those who have any just claims against said firm, &c. to apply for immediate payment, otherwise this notice shall be pled in bar—and those persons who cannot make it convenient to discharge their accounts immediately, are requested to give their bonds. Every possible indulgence will be given to those who amicably adjust their accounts.

Petersburg, October 31, 1796.

Petersburg, Nov. 1, 1796.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that his business will be carried on in future under the firm of

John and William Bell.

He therefore requests, that all those who are indebted to him will come forward to adjust and settle their respective accounts, as this new arrangement will put it entirely out of his power to grant any longer indulgence to those who owe him balances above six months. JOHN BELL.

John & William Bell,

HAVE just received an additional supply of the following

Fancy Goods and Groceries,

from the Northward Markets.—Also a large and general assortment of Hardware, Woollens, and other seasonable Goods, from Liverpool—Which they offer for sale, on the usual terms, at their store in Bollingbrook street.

Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres and Swandowns.	Glass and Queens ware assorted.
Fancy Plumes, Feathers, Beads, Necklaces, and Ear-bobs.	Fresh Teas.
Playing Cards, Blank Books, Dutch Quills, and other Stationary.	Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, and Teneriffe Wines—(the Madeira warranted 4 years old
Sheetings, Cambricks, Long Lawns, and Muslins.	Bar Iron, Castings, Salt.
Ribbons, Lace and Edgings, and a neat assortment of Sattins, Lustrings, and Persians.	Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar.
Table and Tea China, in setts.	Rum, French and Apple Brandies.
	Cheese, Chocolate.
	Black and Cayenne Pepper, and other Spices, &c. &c. &c.

Petersburg, Nov. 1, 1796. tf

Dr. Isaac Hall,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has at his Shop on Bollingbrook Street, with an extensive assortment of fresh genuine MEDICINES,

1000 lbs. of Jesuits Bark,

of the very first quality:

Red and Black Lead, Prussian Blue, Vermillion, Double Aqua fortis, Crude Tartar; Spanish-Brown and Yellow-Ocre ground in oil; Cinnamon, Nutmegs, and a considerable variety of other articles.

The Bark can be furnished powered in the best manner, or in the quill. Any one who wishes to supply himself with a large quantity of that important article, will find his account in an early application.

Petersburg, March 6, 1797. tf

Petersburg, March 8, 1797.

THE subscriber having entered into partnership with Mr EDWARD GERNON, informs his friends and the public that his business from this day will be carried on under the firm of RAMBAUT and GERNON.

RICHARD RAMBAUT.

Rambaut & Gernon

Have for sale, a general assortment of GROCERIES—Also IRISH LINEN, at a low advance, &c.

☞ They continue to give Cash for Tobacco.

American Intelligence.

KNOXVILLE, Feb. 6.

In our laſt, we promiſed the public a further account of the late murder of certain Indians: A gentleman, who is a neighbour to one of the murderers, has favoured us with the following: On or about the firſt day of January laſt, Edward Mitchell and William Livingſton, went to an Indian camp, and were informed by lame Will that the old Indian was gone to a camp of the white people; meeting him on his return they killed him and then returned to the camp, where they left the lame Indian, when Mitchell fired at, but miſſed him; on this lame Will with a knife in one hand and his crutch in the other made towards Mitchell, who ran off. Livingſton then encountered the lame man, and after ſeveral times attempting to ſhoot him, drew his tomahawk and killed him They plundered the Indians of all the property they had, viz. eighteen beaver ſkins, two little old horſes, and one braſs kettle.

February 13.

On Tueſday, 31ſt January, John Genry, was killed by Indians, on the waters of Harpeth, Mero diſtrict.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.

The following document, as it is a rare example, of the exerciſe of the proviſional veto of our Executive, we publiſh out of the order of our reports of debate, it was preſented to the houſe on Tueſday, and the military bill was in conſequence recommitted yeſterday, and amended by the objections made by the Preſident.

STATE PAPER.

United States, Feb. 28th, 1797.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

Having maturely conſidered the bill, to alter and amend an act, intituled "An act to aſcertain and fix the military eſtabliſhment of the United States," which was preſented to me on the 22d day of this month, I now return it to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, in which it originated, with my objections.

Firſt. If the bill paſſes into a law, the two companies of light dragoons will be, from that moment, legally out of ſervice, though they will afterwards continue actually in ſervice; and for their ſervices during this interval, namely, from the time of actual diſcharge, it will not be lawful to pay them, unleſs ſome future proviſion be made by law. Though they may be diſcharged at the pleaſure of Congreſs, in juſtice they ought to receive their pay, not only to the time of paſſing of the law, but, at leaſt, to the time of their actual diſcharge.

Secondly. It will be inconvenient and injurious to the public to diſmiſs the light dragoons, as ſoon as notice of the law can be conveyed to them, one of the companies having been lately deſtined to a neceſſary and important ſervice.

Thirdly. The companies of light dragoons conſiſt of 126 non commiſſioned officers and privates, who are bound to ſerve, as diſmounted dragoons, when ordered ſo to do: They have received in bounties about 2000 dollars; one of them is completely equipped, and above half of the non com-

cording to the beſt information I have been able to obtain, it is my opinion, that the latter will be leſs expenſive and more uſeful than the former, in preſerving peace between the frontier ſettlers and the Indians, and therefore a part of the military eſtabliſhment ſhould conſiſt of cavalry.

G°: WASHINGTON.

March 4.

Agreeably to the principles of the Conſtitution, the period of ſervice of George Waſhington, in the office of Preſident of the United States, terminated with yeſterday, and this day commenced the term of 4 years for which John Adams is elected to that important ſtation, and Thomas Jefferſon to that of Vice Preſident.

The ceremonial of induction to the Preſidential and Vice Preſidential Officers, took place this day at 12 o'clock, in the Repreſentatives Chamber.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives adjourned laſt evening at a very late hour.

One third of the Senate compleated their tour of duty yeſterday, and the members choſen in their room, enter this day upon their functions; the conſtitution provides for the firſt meeting of every Congreſs, the firſt Monday in December, and unleſs in ſpecial caſes, in conſequence of a law paſſed for the purpoſe, or by the ſpecial authority veſted in the Preſident they could not meet before that time, it is however expected, that both Houſes will be ſpeedily called together, the ſtate of foreign relations, point out the wiſdom and forefight of the purpoſe.

To the PUBLIC.

BEING informed by Captain EDWARD PEGRAM, ſen. of the county of DINWIDDIE, at the Clerk's Office of the ſaid county, on Tueſday laſt, that ſome perſon (whoſe name the ſaid Pegram refuſed to give up) told him that one of the Executive enquired of the above alluded to perſon, what character I bore in regard to the Tobacco which is ſaid to be deficient at Barkeſdales's Warehouſe, and whether there had not been unfavorable conjectures about me on that ſubject—alſo, that the member obſerved, that he himſelf perhaps was in Philadelphia when that Tobacco was ſold. Immediately on receiving the above information, I determined to wait on the Executive and requeſt the favor of them, or at leaſt of the member ſaid to have made the enquiry and obſervation, to communicate to me the grounds there were for ſuch an enquiry, and whether he meant his obſervation to apply to me, and if he did, what grounds there were for that alſo.—Accordingly on Saturday following, being the 18th of the preſent month (February) I arrived in Richmond, and waited on the different members of the Executive until I met with a gentleman who ſeemed to be of opinion that he was the member alluded to; who, as to the enquiry ſaid he made none; but was candid enough to tell me, that there were inſinuations droped which made unfavorable impreſſions of me in the minds of gentlemen who were unacquainted with me; that if any inſinuations had been uſed at Council Board, he did not hold himſelf at liberty to communicate them, or did he conceive himſelf bound to anſwer any interrogatories touching tranſactions or converſation which took place there among the Executive: In regard to the Tobacco, he ſaid the ſubject was mentioned in the anti-chamber of the Council, at the time Mr. Jordan Rees applied to the Executive for a commiſſion as Sheriff of the county of Dinwiddie, and that he obſerved it was poſſible or probable, that he (the member) was in Philadelphia when the Tobacco was ſold; and for that reaſon he did ſuppoſe himſelf to be the member alluded to: But, that he did not intend the obſervation to apply to me or to any man upon earth: that he never heard my name to his recollection 'till the above commiſſion was applied for by the ſaid Rees, nor did he make any enquiry how the Tobacco he ſpoke of in the anti-chamber came to Philadelphia for ſale, or by whom, or ſhould he have known that Tobacco was there at all, had not ſome gentlemen of that place (Philadelphia) made application to him to know the price of Tobacco in Richmond, as a guide to them in a purchaſe they were about to make of fifty hogſheads ſent from Peterſburg, and that this muſt have been in the fall of 1795. If I am not correct in my ſtatement, I beg that gentleman to correct me, for my only wiſh is that the inſinuation and obſervation ſaid to have been made by a member of the Executive, ſhould be placed in its true light and left to the impartial world to judge of as the cauſe. With reſpect to inſinuations which have been droped, and which that gentleman was candid enough to tell me had made an unfavourable impreſſion of me in the minds of ſome; I do ſuppoſe the impreſſions muſt have been to the Tobacco loſt or miſſed out of the aforeſaid Warehouſe. I think it my duty I owe to my poſterity, to make a few declarations on that ſubject, and call upon every citizen of this country to come forward, if they know ought againſt me, and criminate me. I now therefore declare, that I never was in Philadelphia 'till the fourth of Auguſt, 1796, and that I never ſold one hundred of Tobacco there, or upwards, nor never procured the ſelling of one pound there or upwards, or through any perſon or perſons for me, either Tobacco or Tobacco Notes; nor did I ever receive one cent or upwards, either directly or indirectly for Tobacco or Tobacco Notes ſold at that place by any perſon or perſons whatſoever; any perſon or perſons ſaying to the contrary of this aſſertion LIES. And I do further declare, that I never ſold (except two hogſheads of Tobacco taken for me on deck by Captain Simon Swail in July 1796, when I went paſſenger with him to New-York) one pound of Tobacco or upwards, in Tobacco or Tobacco Notes, in any city, borough, town or village (except my own town Peterſburg) within this commonwealth; nor ever (except the above two hogſheads) procured the ſelling of one pound or upwards, either in Tobacco or Tobacco Notes, by any perſon or perſons for me, in any city, town, borough or village (except Peterſburg) within this commonwealth; nor did I ever receive one cent or upwards for Tobacco or Tobacco Notes ſold in any city, borough, town, or village (except the before mentioned two hogſheads ſhiped to New-York and Tobacco ſold in Peterſburg as before excepted) within this commonwealth: Any perſon or perſons ſaying to the contrary of this aſſertion LIES. And I do further declare, that I have no intereſt in any Tobacco or Tobacco Notes ſold any where in this commonwealth, by any perſon or perſons whatſoever; nor is there one farthing or upwards due me, by any perſon or perſons in this commonwealth, either directly or indirectly, for Tobacco or Tobacco Notes ſold within the ſame. And I do poſitively aſſert, that I never ſhiped out of this commonwealth one pound of Tobacco or upwards, nor ever received of any perſon or perſons one cent or upwards for Tobacco ſhiped out of the ſame, nor have I a demand againſt any perſon or perſons for Tobacco ſhiped out of the ſame. Any perſon or perſons ſaying to the contrary of any of the above aſſertions LIES.

Perhaps it may not be amiſs to give the public my reaſon for excepting Peterſburg as above. It is becauſe I live in the vicinity thereof, and of courſe the moſt convenient place to diſpoſe of my produce, and having received of others Tobacco on loan and in payment of debts; but I do poſitively aſſert, that I never received a pound of Tobacco at that place, either in Tobacco or Tobacco Notes, but what I fairly and honeſtly poſſeſſed myſelf of; nor have I ever (knowingly) received one farthing or upwards of any perſon or perſons, either directly or indirectly, for Tobacco or Tobacco Notes ſold at that place, which had been unfairly obtained. Any perſon or perſons ſaying to the contrary of this my laſt aſſertion LIES.

If the above declarations and aſſertions which I have made be true, and I defy the world to contradict them with truth, judge then ye impartial citizens, what grounds there are to juſtify the throwing out inſinuations againſt me reſpecting the Tobacco loſt as aforeſaid. An apology for uſing a certain harſh word ſeveral times in the above is deemed unneceſſary, as I am ſatisfied the public muſt think with me, that the occaſion fully juſtifies it.

It is ſaid by ſome, that I have made a caſh payment to one of my creditors, and that has given reaſon to the world to ſuſpect that I muſt have been benefited by the above Tobacco. How ridiculous the idea! Can ſuch reaſons be given by any but the malicious and malignant?—and do their reaſons hold good in the opinions of the impartial? I will hazard a conjecture they do not. Thoſe ſuſpicious beings had better have made an enquiry how my money was raiſed, before they took the liberty to throw out inſinuations, or even hazard conjectures, unfavorable to me, and that in itſelf, the bare enquiry how I poſſeſſed myſelf of caſh, would be deemed by every candid man the heighth of impertinence. The caſh payment alluded to I preſume, is one made by me to Mr. David Roſs in the month of October laſt, amounting to between five and ſix hundred pounds, perhaps five hundred and thirty four pounds is the preciſe ſum; and to ſatisfy every impartial and candid reader of this publication (and none others have I a wiſh to ſatisfy) I will ſtate the manner in which the ſaid ſum of 534 l. was raiſed—viz. By a ſale of Land made in Philadelphia to Major Eliſha B Hopkins, contained in ſeven patents from the ſtate of North-Carolina, agreeable to the following liſt—three patents of 5000 acres each, two ditto of 3000 acres each, and two ditto of 2000 acres each, making 25,000 acres, and two military grants by the ſaid ſtate for upwards of 2000 acres, making in all ſome what over 27000 acres of Land—for which I received of Major Hopkins 2000 dollars, about the third or fourth day of the aforeſaid month of October laſt; and did I conceive it neceſſary I could annex to this publication a copy of the oath of Major James Grant, proving both the ſtatement and ſale of the Land; and by ſending on to Philadelphia, I could prove the ſame by Major Eliſha B Hopkins, and procure a liſt of the Bills paid me by him, and the preciſe amount drawn from the different Banks, and in Peterſburg the preciſe amount from each Bank a gentleman merchant changed there for ſpecie, and by Mr. David Roſs, the preciſe amount of each Bank's Bill paid him: But I flatter myſelf enough is already ſaid and done to ſatisfy every reader of the above deſcription; and if the malicious and malignant wiſh to pry into or ſearch for any untruth in my aſſertions, the path is plain, and they have my full approbation to do ſo. It may be aſked by ſome, why I have been ſilent ſo long? The anſwer is, that I left home on the ſecond day of November laſt, for Kentucky, and did not return until the 19th day of January following; that I never heard there was a complaint of the want of Tobacco at the aforeſaid Warehouſe, until I returned to my own family—nor had I an opportunity of calling upon the perſon I was informed droped the firſt hint that could be applyed to me, till Tueſday the 14th of the preſent month (February) at the Clerk's Office; ſince which the public have already been told how the buſineſs has been conducted.

I am not a ſubſcriber to any preſs; but the above will be publiſhed in the Peterſburg news paper and in Mr. Davis's of Richmond three weeks ſucceſſively; and I ſhall poſſeſs myſelf of the papers from each preſs until the laſt day of May next, to ſee if any perſon replys to this publication—and ſhould no reply be made by that time, I flatter myſelf the candid and impartial will conclude that every inſinuation touching my reputation, has been without foundation, and do me the juſtice to let them ſink into oblivion. JOHN VERELL.

STIRLING-CASTLE (Dinwiddie county)

21ſt February, 1797. eo3

NOTICE.

AS I expect to leave this place in a ſhort time, all perſons who are indebted to me on my own account, or on account of LEE and TARPLEY, are requeſted to come forward and diſcharge their reſpective balances, as no indulgence will be granted after the firſt day of April next. In my abſence Mr. Joſeph P. Pool is authoriſed to receive payment for any debts due as above, and grant diſcharges for the ſame. All thoſe who have demands againſt me, are requeſted to come forward, that they may be ſettled.

JOHN LEE

Peterſburg, February 9, 1797. eotf.

DANCING-SCHOOL.

LOUIS ROUSSELL reſpectfully informs the Public, that his School is open at the Maſon's-Hall, Blandford, and will meet the fourth Wedneſday in every month, and continue four days. (eo4)

Feb. 28, 1797.

Will be offered for ſale,

At the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Dinwiddie county, on Cox Road, 8 miles from Peterſburg, on the laſt Thurſday in March next,

15 likely Virginia born

SLAVES,

Among which is an excellent Carpenter, a valuable pair of Sawyers, and ſeveral likely Boys and Girls. The above Negroes will be ſold for Caſh only.

The ſubſcriber wiſhes to ſell alſo the aforeſaid PLANTATION (STIRLING-CASTLE) which is in good order for croping, and hath at this time a good crop of Wheat growing thereon, from about 60 buſhels of ſeed, all ſown on good Land. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately, or the enſuing fall, as beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Terms, one third Caſh, and the time and mode payment of the remaining two thirds, made eaſy and agreeable to the purchaſer.

JOHN VERELL.

January 28, 1797. eo7*

THE NOTED RUNNING HORSE

BELL-AIR,

Bred by JOHN TAYLOE, *Eſq: of Mount Airy, Virginia,*

A Beautiful Grey

full fifteen hands and a half high, will Stand the enſuing Seaſon at my Stable, in Greenſville county, 45 miles from Peterſburg, and 8 miles from Hicks's Ford, and will Cover Mares at the price of FIVE GUINEAS the Seaſon, or THREE POUNDS the Leap, the Leap Money muſt be paid at the ſtable door, and the Five Guineas may be diſcharged by the payment of Five Pounds, if paid by the 1ſt day of Auguſt, at which time the ſeaſon will expire. Good and extenſive paſturage gratis, but I will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or accidents.

The pedigree and performances of BELL-AIR have been ſo often publiſhed, that it is unneceſſary now to repeat them.

THOMAS RIVERS.

Greenſville, January 23, 1797. etf

C. MASSENBURG,

RETURNS thanks to the public in general and his friends in particular, for paſt favours. Being anxious of ſettling his accounts up to the laſt year, earneſtly requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him by bond or open account to call and make payment—Thoſe concerned will ſee the neceſſity of this meaſure, as the buſineſs in future will be conducted under the firm of

Maſſenburg & Maſſenburg,

at GALEN'S HEAD,

Croſs Street,

Where they have for ſale a general aſſortment of genuine MEDICINES, that are warranted.

Alſo Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Spaniſh Arnotto, Aqua Fortis, Oil of Vitriol, Oil Olive, &c. &c.—and a quantity of the beſt RED and PALE BARK, that will be ſold low by the 100 weight.

Peterſburg, January 18, 1797.

Garden Seeds,

Juſt received, by the MARTIN from LONDON, and for ſale by

WILLIAM MOORE.

Peterſburg, February 2, 1797.

The noted thorough bred Horſe

PRESIDENT,

WILL ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtore at Poplar Mount, Brunſwick county, Virginia, 8 miles from Gen. Eaton's and Moſby's ferries, and 10 miles from St. Tammany, will be let to mares at Ten Dollars the ſeaſon, five dollars the ſingle leap, and one and ſixpence to the groom; mares may be enſured for twenty dollars—the ſeaſon will commence the firſt of March, and end the 10th of Auguſt.

PRESIDENT is a beautiful dapple grey, riſing nine years old, upwards of fifteen and a half hands high, and for elegance and proportion, inferior to no horſe on the continent. Good and extenſive paſturage well enclоſed gratis, and particular attention will be paid the mares, but will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes; gentlemen may have their mares fed on the moſt moderate terms, and the boys ſent with them entertained gratis.

PRESIDENT was got by the imported horſe Clockfaſt, out of Old Poll; this mare was got by Old Fearnaught, her dam by Old Partner, her grandam by Old Jolly Roger, out of the noted imported mare Mary Gray; Poll's dam brought the noted running mare Betſy Baker, Poll alſo brought Young Flimnap, ſo noted for his performances any diſtance. Preſident is remarkable for getting large elegant well formed colts, and his performances on the turf has always been ſucceſsful having taken a purſe at Newbern, and diſtancing ſeveral fine horſes; alſo at Hicks's Ford, after covering a full ſeaſon, and it is the opinion of all the beſt judges who ſee him perform, that he is equal to any horſe on the continent, for either ſpeed or bottom.

ALLEN LOVE.

Brunſwick, February 20, 1797.

TAKEN UP,

By the ſubſcriber, in Dinwiddie county, a SANDY BARROW, marked with a crop in the right and ſlope under the left ear—he appears to have been drove, as his briſtles are partly cut off The owner may have him by proving his property, on application to

MARY VAUGHAN.

January 20, 1797.